"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R00050982

DAVYDOV, Nikolay Alekseyevich; KOROVKIN, Pavel Petrovich; NIKOL'SKIY,

Viadimir Nikolayevich; OSTIANU, N.M., red.; SMIRHOV, G.I., tekhn.red.

[A collection of problems in mathematical analysis] Sbornik zadach po matematicheskomu analizu. Izd.2-oe. Moskva, Gos.uchebno-pedagog.iwd-vo M-va prosv.RSFSR, 1957. 194 p. (MIRA 11:1) (Mathematical analysis--Problems, exercises, etc.)

DAVIDOV, N.A.

An erroneous theorem of Daiovich. Usp.mat.nauk 12 no.3:295-296
My-Je '57. (MIBA 10:10)

(Functions, Analytic)

(Series)

DAVYDOV, N.A.

DAVYDOV, N.A.

Limits of indefiniteness in the summation of series by Chesaro's and Poisson-Abel's methods. Usp.mat.nauk 12 no.4:167-174 J1-Ag '57.

(MIRA 10:10)

DAVY DOD, D. N. AUTHOR: DAVYDOV, N.A. (Kalinin) 39-1-6/8 On (c) - Points of a Sequence Which is Summable According to TITLE: the Poisson-Abel Method (O (c) - tochkakh posledovatel nosti, summirayency metodom Puassona-Abelya). Matematichaskiy Sbornik, 1957, Vol., 43, Nr 1, pp. 67-74 (USSR) PERIODICAL: ABSTRACT: The present paper is a continuation of the investigations which the author began in [Ref. 1] . Let the series (1) $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n$ be given with the complex terms a_n , $\overline{\lim}$ $\sqrt{|a_n|} = 1$. Let (2) $g_n = a_0 + a_1 + \dots + a_n \quad (n = 0,1,2, \dots)$. The point A is denoted as a (c)-point of the sequence (2), if there is for each $\varepsilon > 0$ such a number λ (ε) > 1 and such a sequence of sections $\begin{bmatrix} n_k, & m_k \end{bmatrix}$ ($k = 1, 2, \ldots$) of the natural series, that $\xi_n \in \mathbb{U}$ ($|z-A| < \varepsilon$) for $n_k < n < m_k$, $\frac{m_k}{n_k} \rangle \lambda (\xi) \rangle 1$ (k = 1,2,...), $\lim_{k \to \infty} n_k = +\infty$, if $U(|z-A| < \xi)$ Card 1/3

On (c) - Points of a Sequence Which is Summable According to 39-1-6/8 the Poisson-Abel Method.

> 2.) The series (1) is summable according to Poisson-Abel with the sum S (finite or infinite).

3.) The point A (finite or infinite) is a (4)-point of the sequence $\{5_n\}$, where $(x) = x^{1+4} \ln x$.

Then it is S . A . SUBMITTED:

Five Soviet references are quoted. May 30, 1956

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

16(1) AUTHOR: Davydov, N.A. SOV/42-14-1-9/27 TITLE: On Radial Boundary Values of Analytic Functions (O radial'nykh granichnykh znacheniyakh analiticheskikh funktsiy) PERIODICAL: Uspekhi matematicheskikh nauk, 1959, Vol 14, Nr 1, pp 157-164(USSR) ABSTRACT: Let the series $f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n P_n(z), \quad P_n(z) = z^n + a_{n-1}^{(n)} z^{n-1} + \dots + a_0^{(n)}$ converge in K (|z| < 1). Then $F_R(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{c_n}{R^n} P_n(z)$, R > 1, converges in K_R (|z| < R). Let G and G_R be the rectilinear stars for f(z) and $F_R(z)$. If $P_n(z) = z^n$, then $G_R \supset G$ and $G_k \rightarrow G$ for $R \rightarrow 1$. It is stated that this fact does not come true for arbitrary polynomials $P_n(z)$. Let the sum f(z) of (1) have radial boundary values on $E \subseteq \Gamma(|z| = 1)$. The sum $F_R(z)$ has not necessarily radial boundary values on E_R (projection of E onto |z|= R from the zero point). Six theorems with similar questions

Card 1/2

On Radial Boundary Values of Analytic Functions

SOV/42-14-1-9/27

are formulated altogether. The paper completes and generalizes the earlier results of the author / Ref 3,6 /.
There are 6 references, 4 of which are Soviet, 1 Polish, and 1 Italian.

SUBMITTED: April 29, 1957

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16(1) AUTHOR: SOV/39-48-4-2/4 Davydov, N.A. (Kalinin) On a Property of a Class of Stieltjes Integrals TITLE: PERIODICAL: Matematicheskiy sbornik, 1959, Vol 48, Nr 4, pp 429-446 (USSR) Let o(t) be a non-decreasing function defined on $[0,+\infty)$, ABSTRACT: $\alpha(0) = 0$, $\lim \alpha(t) = +\infty$; A(x) be a complex-valued function continuous on $[0,+\infty)$. Furthermore let $A^{(p)}(x) = \frac{1}{(p-1)!} \int_{0}^{x} (x-t)^{p-1} A(t) d \propto (t) ;$ $B^{(p)}(x) = \frac{1}{(p-1)!} \int_{a}^{b} (x-t)^{p-1} dx(t); \quad G^{*(p)}(x) = \frac{A^{p}(x)}{B^{p}(x)}; \quad p=1,2,...$ Definition: A convex set \overline{G} is called an $(\alpha(t);p)$ -set of the function A(x) if for every $\varepsilon > 0$ there exists a sequence of intervals $[\alpha_k; \beta_k]$ so that $A(x) \in \overline{G}_{\xi}$ for $\alpha_{k} \le x \le \beta_{k} < \alpha_{k+1}$, (k=1,2,...), $\lim_{k \to \infty} \prec_{k} = +\infty$ and Card 1/3

On a Property of a Class of Stieltjes Integrals SOV/39-48-4-2/4

$$\frac{\overline{\lim}}{k \to \infty} \frac{B^{(p)}(\beta_k)}{Q^{(p)}(\alpha_k; h_k)} < +\infty.$$

Here \overline{G}_{ϵ} is a convex closed set containing \overline{G} and the boundary of which is distant less than ϵ from the boundary of \overline{G} ; $h_k = \frac{\beta_k - \alpha_k}{p}$,

$$Q^{(p)}(\alpha_{k};h_{k}) = \sum_{m=0}^{p} (-1)^{p-m} \binom{p}{m} B^{(p)}(\alpha_{k}+mh_{k}).$$
Principal theorem: If $\lim_{m \to \infty} S^{(p)}(x) = S$ and if the set \overline{G} is an

 $(\alpha(t);p)$ -set of the function A(x), then $S \in \overline{G}$. If the infinitely far point is an $(\alpha(t);p)$ -point of the function A(x) (the definition is, different from the above one according to the sense). then $\lim_{x \to \infty} |\mathbf{s}^{(x)}| = \infty$. $x \rightarrow \infty$

From this theorem there results the property of summation methods of Cesaro for series, already proved by the author [Ref 1], and furthermore a property of summation methods for Lebesgue integrals. This permits to transfer the Tauber theorems, proved in Ref 1

Card 2/3

On a Property of a Class of Stieltjes Integrals SOV/39-48-4-2/4

to Lebesgue integrals. The paper contains 8 theorems, 6 conclusions, 3 lemmas, and a series of definitions and remarks. The author mentions M.A.Yevgrafov.

There are 5 references, 4 of which are Soviet, and 1 English.

SUBMITTED: October 28, 1957

Card 3/3

DAVYDOV N.A.

WASE I BOOK EXPLOTRATION

507/3981

- Issledovaniya po sovremennym problemem teorii funktsiy kompleksnogo peremennogo; sbornik statuy (Investigation of Modern Problems in the Theory of Complex Variables; Collection of Articles) Moscow, Firmatgiz, 1960. 544 p. 3,000 copies printed.
- Ed. (Title page): A. I. Markushevich; Eds. (Inside book): V. S. Videnskiy and S. Ya. Nhevinson; Tech. Ed.: N. Ya. Marashova.
- PURPOSE: This book is intended for specialists in the theory of functions of a complex variable. It may also be used by advanced university students, scientific workers, and specialists in other fields of mathematics.
- COVERIGE: The book contains 48 papers originally read at the Third All-Union Conference on the Theory of Functions of a Complex Variable held at Moscow University from May 28 to June? 1957. The articles treat problems in the modern theory or functions and its applications. The book is divided into 7 parts. The first part discusses the problem of monogeneity, power series, boundary and extremal properties. The second part discusses entire functions and interpolation and approximation problems. The third part

Card 1/9

Investigation of Modern (Cont.)

SOV/3981

discusses functions of many complex variables. The fourth part discusses conformal mappings and boundary-value problems. The fifth part discusses Riemann surfaces and the theory of distribution of values. The sixth part discusses generalized analytic functions, and the seventh part discusses miscellaneous problems. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany each article.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Editor's Note

6

PART I

Trokhimchuk, Yu. Yu. (Tomsk). Continuous Mappings and Analytic Functions 7

Davydov, N. A. (Kalinin). Once More on the Use of Abel's Theorem 29

Alenitsyn, Yu. Ye. (Leningrad). On Functions Without Common Values 34

Aleksandrov, I. A. (Tomsk). Domain of Values of Certain Functionals in a Class of Functions Univalent and Regular in a Circle 39

Card 2/o

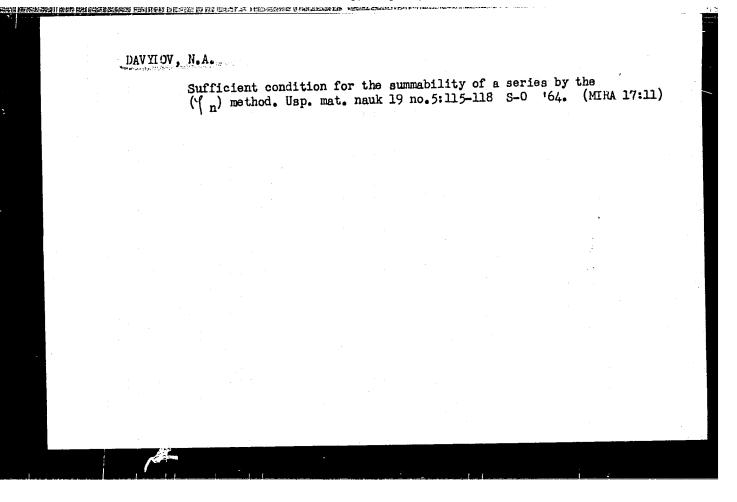
(MIRA 16:4)

DAVYDOV, N.A. (Kiyev)

The (c)-property in the methods of Casaro and Abel-Poisson and the theorems of the Tauber type. Mat.sbor. 60 no.2:185-

206 F 163.

(Series)



DAVYDOV, N.A.

Generalization of Mercer's theorem. Usp. mat. nauk 20 no.6:
73-77 N-D '65.

Ineffectiveness of regular matrices. Ibid.:78-80
(MIRA 18:12)
1. Submitted Dec. 22, 1964.

DAVYDOV, N.F., aspirant

Effect of lethal doses of adoniside on some directions of carbohydrate metabolism; report No.1. Trudy Kuib.med.inst. 11:282-286 '60. (MIRA 15:8)

(ADONOSIDE)

(CARBOHYDRATE METABOLISM)

DAVYDOV, N. G. Experience in blowing compressed air into the bath of electric arc furnaces. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; chern.met.7 no. 4:68-70 '64. (MIRA 17:5) 1. Noril'skiy gornometallurgicheskiy kombinat.

ACCESSION NR: AT4016748

\$/2604/63/000/049/0094/0100

AUTHOR: Kunin, N. Ya.; Davy*dov, N. G.

TITLE: The accuracy of gravimetric prospecting and the sources of error

SOURCE: Moscow. Vses. n.-i. inst. geofiz. metodov razvedki. Razvedochnaya i promy*slovaya geofizika (Prospecting and industrial geophysics), no. 49, 1963, 94-100

TOPIC TAGS: gravimetric prospecting, probability theory, error source, gravimetry, prospecting

ABSTRACT: The article discusses and compares the errors in highly-accurate and double milligal prospecting. Analysis of a 167-point sample shows that the large errors in determining anomalies of gravity (1.3 milligal) are not caused by inadequacy of the formulas used for estimating accuracy, but by incorrect methods of prospecting and checking. The authors suggest that a similar analysis should be performed in other places where prospecting of higher accuracy is performed. In order to determine the accuracy of measurements, repeated observations are made, and the accuracy of interpolation is determined. A comparison of the results of

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double-milligal and accurate gravimetric prospecting allows one to estimate the quality of the first and to analyze the observational errors. During this comparison, the mean square error in the anomalies can be found and interpolated by the gravimetric map. These errors show the quality of operations and the accuracy of the plotted map. Errors in observation of more than 1.5 milligal are connected with measurements of over 3 hours and to the use of a zero point of over 0.75 milligal/hr. Observations should therefore not exceed two hours, and errors at the zero point should not be over 0.75 milligal per hour. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 3 equations.

ASSOCIATION: Vses. n.-i. inst. geofiz. metodov razvedki, Moscow (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Geophysical Prospecting)

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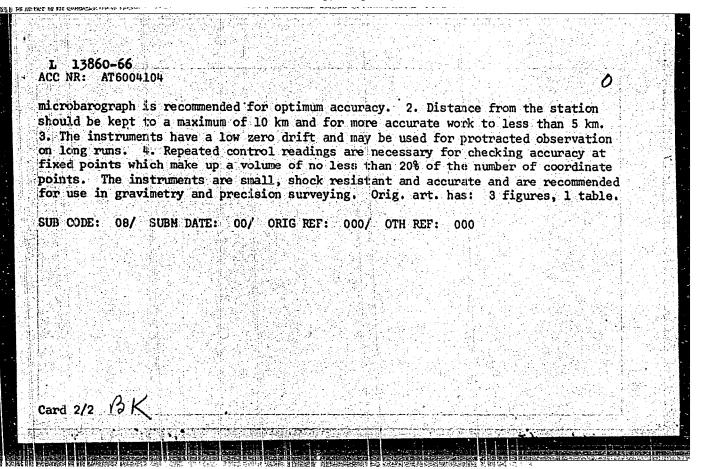
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Card 2/2

L 13860-66 EWT(1) (W ACC NR: AT6004104 SOURCE CODE: UR/3152/65/000/008/0109/0113 AUTHOR: Davydov, N. G.; Zil'bershteyn, S. I.; Kunin, N. Ya. ORG: none TITLE: Use of the MBNP microbarometric level indicator in precision surveying SOURCE: Razvedochnaya geofizika, no. 8, 1965, 109-113 TOPIC TAGS: pressure measuring instrument, surveying instrument, altimeter ABSTRACT: The author gives data from tests of the MBNP microbarometric level indicator developed by the Moscow Gidrometpribor Factory in cooperation with the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Geophysics. Tests at the Institute and at the Ukhta Geophysics Bureau have shown that the MBNP instruments may be used for determining altitudes with an accuracy of ±(0.7-0.8 m). A comparison of various instruments in the MBNP series showed an average deviation in readings of 0.015 mm Hg with deviations of 0.03-0.04 mm Hg in individual cases. Experience has shown that the following requirements are necessary for accuracy in using these instruments: 1. Station readings should be taken every 10-15 minutes. Use of a self-recording Card 1/2



PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

sov/3645

Davydov, Natan Isakovich

MARKED BRIDGE BUREAU RECEIVED FOR STREET

- Stantsii tekhnologicheskogo kisloroda (Industrial Oxygen Plants) Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1959. 362 p. Errata slip inserted. 2,150 copies printed.
- Ed.: A.P. Prostoserdov; Ed. of Publishing House: A.A. Vagin; Tech. Ed.: A.I. Karasev.
- PURPOSE: This book is intended for engineers, technicians and skilled workmen who maintain and operate oxygen plant equipment. It may also be of use to students of schools for higher technical education.
- COVERAGE: The book covers production of oxygen by the fractionation of air and the equipment used by oxygen plants of metallurgical enterprises. Various cycles of the cooling process are reviewed. Air-fractionation units of different types, their components and flow sheets are presented. The author describes industrial oxygen plant layouts and oxygen plant equipment such as compressors,

Card 1/12

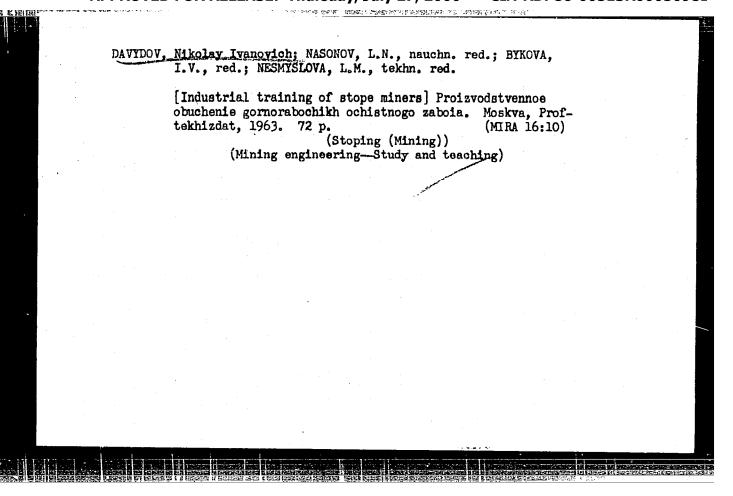
Industrial Oxygen Plants

SOV/3645

regenerators, condensers, heat exchangers, and expansion engines. The operation and control of various air-fractionation units, ammonia cooling units, compressors and turboccurpressors are reviewed as well as the organization, planning and handling of minor and general overhauls on turboccurpressors, reciprocating compressors, air-fractionation units, and ammonia coolers. The organizational and economic aspects of oxygen production are also analyzed. Safety measures and regulations to be observed when working with fractionation units, coolers, and compressors are set out. The author thanks Ya. M. Vas'kevich and Yu.M. Shavyrko. There are 12 references, all Soviet.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

or continue.	
Foreward	8
Introduction	9
Ch. 1. Obtaining Oxygen From Air by the Method of Low-Temperature Refrigeration	
 General information Cooling processes Refrigeration cycles 	11 12
Card 2/12	1,4



ACCESSION NR: AT4030524

8/0000/63/000/000/0025/0042

AUTHOR: Davy*dov, N. I.

TITLE: Method of forecasting buffeting for aircraft in the upper troposphere and lower stratosphere (8-15 km)

SOURCE: Nauchnaya konferentsiya po aviatsionnoy mateorologii. Moscow, 1960. Materialy*. Moscow, Gidrometeoizdat, 1963, 25-42

TOPIC TAGS: turbulence, buffeting, troposphere, stratosphere, isotach, temperature gradient

ABSTRACT: This paper is one of 13 previously unpublished reports of the 40 papers given at the Nauchnaya konferentsiya po voprosam aviatsionnoy meteorologii (scientific conference on problems of aviation meteorology) that was held in June and July of 1960 in Moscow at the Glavnoye upravleniye gidrometeorologicheskoy sluzhby* SSSR. In this paper, the author presents a method of forecasting aircraft buffeting and statistical data which was obtained on the basis of the processing and analyzing of a large number of incidents of buffeting and its absence over the European territory of the Soviet Union at altitudes of 8-15 km. Buffeting is most often observed in cases when the tropopause is expressed in the form of temperature inversion, and

Card 1/2

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least often when the tropopause is in the form of a slow temperature drop, without changing into an inversion. Buffeting in the jet streams is often observed in warm tropospheric air on the low pressure side of the stream somewhat below its axis. The greatest density of isotachs, the maximum horizontal temperature gradients, and the greatest slope of the tropopause are observed in this region. The author also studies the aerosynoptic conditions of atmospheric turbulence and their value in forecasting aircraft buffeting. Four factors are considered in aircraft buffeting:

1) the shape of the baric and thermal fields at flight altitude in frontal zones,
2) the topography of the tropopause and the discrepancy of the flight trajectory relative to the tropopause, 3) cloudiness, flight visibility, contrails behind the plane, and 4) jet streams. The author suggests that this method may also be used for drawing buffeting forecast maps. This is done by determining the forecast situation of the zones of the greatest buffeting probability according to the corresponding maps of the future situation. Orig. art. has: 16 figures.

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Card 2/2

DAYYDOV, N. 1. -- "DYHAMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF VT1 ELECTRONIC REGULATORS." SUB 12 Nov 52,
ALL-Union Croer of Lador Red Banner Thermal Engineering Sci Res Inst Inem F. E.
Dzershinskiy (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Technical Sciences)
S0: Vechernaya Moskva, January-December 1952

"Calculation of Damping Devices for Smoothing Pressure Pulsations," M. I. Davydov, Engr., Laureate of Stalin Frize "Iz v-s Teplotekh Inst" No 1, pp 24-29 Pulsation of values to be measured is frequently observed in the process of measuring and automatic regulation of pressure, vacuum and their drops, hampering deth of their mean magnitudes. Presents consultation on such problems, discussing certain consultation on such problems, discussing certain without their cain. Gives example of caleg damper for climination of rarifaction pulsation in furnace of steam boiler. 203724 203724	Davydov,	N. I.	- 1566			.1	-	
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USSR/Engineering - Automatic Control, Regulation "Dynamic Characteristics of the Electronic Regulation Flexible Feedback With Time Lag," M. I. Dignamic Laureate Stalin Prize, Lab of Automatic I tion Extra Rate of regulating action in regulator ordinary flexible feedback is proportional to rude and reflection rate of regulated value, which speed of flexible feedback with time lag this is proportional also to acceleration. This is proportional also to acceleration. This is proportion, i.e., deflection and transition this reduced. The deflection rate of regulated value, which is proportional also to acceleration. This is proportional also to acceleration. This is proportional also to acceleration this reduced.	DAVIDOV. N. 1.		And the second residue to the contract of the second secon
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		and is absent while motor is running. Basic of elec brake is condenser which being connecting with the motor is disconsiderably decreases overrunning of motor.	"Iz V-S Teplotekh Inst" No 7, p 26 Discusses procedure for braking low-pow chronous motors. Elec brake is simple, advantage, in comparison with mech brak greater braking moment, which appears of	USSR/Engineering - Automatic Brakes "The Electrical Braking of El Servomotors," N.I. Davydov, E Caureate, A.B. Tsybin, Engr, Regulation
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		and is absent while motor is running. Basic element of elec brake is condenser which being connected to stator winding at the moment the motor is disconnected to considerably decreases overrunning of motor.	"Iz V-S Teplotekh Inst" No 7, p 26 Discusses procedure for braking low-power asynchronous motors. Elec brake is simple, and its advantage, in comparison with mech brake, is greater braking moment, which appears only temporary.	USSR/Engineering - Automatic Control, Jul Brakes "The Electrical Braking of Electromechanical Servomotors," N.I. Davydov, Engr, Stalin Prize Laureate, A.B. Tsybin, Engr, Lab of Automatic Regulation
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DAYYDOV, N. I.,

Subject : USSR/Heat and Power Engineering

AID P - 4222

Card 1/1

Pub. 110 a - 3/15

Author

: Davydov, N. I., Kand. Tech. Sci.

Title

: Simplest transient response system with VTI electronic regulators.

Periodical: Teploenergetika, 3, 14-21, Mr 1956

Abstract

: A mathematical analysis with final formulae for the computation of transient response arrangements in automatic control systems is presented. A concrete example of calculating the capacity and operation of electronic regulators of the VTI type is given. Nine

diagrams.

Institution: All-Union Heat Engineering Institute

Submitted : No date

AID P - 5004

Subject

: USSR/Engineering

Card 1/2

Pub. 110-a - 6/17

Authors

: Davydov, N. I., Kand. Tech. Sci., I. P. Dudnikova, S. G. Dudnikov, B. N. Mel'nikov, Engineers

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Title

: Methods of determining the frequency characteristics

of industrial control objects.

Periodical: Teploenergetika, 9, 35-42, S 1956

Abstract

: Frequency characteristics are often considered in the investigations of the industrial installation performance and in the solutions of complicated problems of automatic control. The methods described here for determining the frequency characteristics are based on the excitation of oscillations in a closed system of automatic control.

The oscillations start by a harmonic signal at the control input. An example of the use of this method is presented

for testing the dynamics of an once-through boiler.

10 diagrams. 8 references.

DAVYDOV, N.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; DUDNIKOV, S.G., inzhe Regulation system of a uniflew type boiler for maintaining steam pressure. Teploenergetika 4 ne.11:63-67 N *57. (MIRA 10:10) 1. Vesoyuznyy teplotekhnicheskiy institut. (Boilers)

8(6), 14(6)

SOV/112-59-4-6628

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotekhnika, 1959, Nr 4, p 34 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Davydov, N. I., Kantsyreva, L. N., and Mel'nikov, B. N.

TITLE: Testing a New System of Regulating Drum-Type Boilers at the Nr 11 Keat and Electric Power Plant, Mosenergo

PERIODICAL: Sb. inform. materialov Mosenergo, 1957, Nr 14, pp 3-22

ABSTRACT: Test results of 8 systems of regulating the base-load boiler have shown that the best system is the following: the fuel regulator acts depending on the steam rate-of-flow and on the steam-pressure rate-of-change in the boiler drum; the air regulator maintains the air feed constant in accordance with the prescribed load. This scheme is the basis for successful regulating of parallel-operating boilers. The system ensures a constant steam pressure in the main and a predetermined load distribution among the boilers.

Ya.V.R.

Card 1/1

DAVYDOY, N.I.

AUTHOR:

Davydov, N.I.

119-2-3/13

TITLE:

Electronic Differentiator (Elektronnyy differentsiator).

PERIODICAL:

Priborostroyeniye, 1958, Nr 2, pp. 9-13 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

This device serves the purpose of furnishing signals which are not connected with any absolute values, but with values that change at the output with a certain velocity. The scheme for the device is given. The device consists of an amplifier, and a C-R-circuit to be differentiated, both being connected in series. The amplifier switches on an input transformer and a phase-selective balance cascade (double triode 6H8). The scheme of the cascade is developed in such a manner that its in- and output have a common point. Feeding is effected by an electromagnetic stabilizer (120 V alternating

current voltage).

A similar device is the differentiator 3 -T, which, instead of the input transformer, uses a magnetic amplifier. The characteristics of both devices are described somewhat in more detail.

As a final result it may be said that balancing out of the amplifier exercises a decisive influence on the stability of the diffe-

Card 1/2

rentiator. With a lacking input impulse, a zero corrector must be

Electronic Differentiator

119-2-3/13

used for the purpose of increasing stability. If a transmitter serves as a source of the input signal of a differentiator and if the output voltage of the transmitter depends on the feed voltage, the main reason for the instability is due to the deviation of the input impulse, caused by mains fluctuations. At four examples of use it is shown how the device described can be operated in practice. There are 7 figures.

AVAILABLE:

Library of Congress

Card 2/2

1. Electronic equipment-USSR

AUTHOR:

en deren

Davydov, N. I. Cand. Tech. Sci.

SOV/96-58-6-1/24

TITLE:

An analysis of variants of the combustion-control system for a drumtype boiler working under base-load conditions. (Analiz variantov sistemy regulirovaniya proteessa goreniya dlya barabannogo kotla rabotayushchego v bazovom rezhime)

PERIODICAL:

Teploenergetika, 1958, Wolfe, No.6. pp. 3 - 12 (USSR)

ABSTRACT'S

This is a theoretical comparison of 12 different methods of controlling the combustion process. The work relates to a drum-type boiler with natural circulation, werking under base-load conditions, the steam pressure in the mains being maintained by other boilers. The control system of such a boiler should keep the load constant and ensure that the air-supply conditions secure efficient fuel combustion. Three types of fuel regulator were considered: in the first the operating signal is the steam pressure in the boiler drum; in the second the steam consumption; and in the third, heat: in this context, heat means the steam consumption and the rate of change of pressure in the boiler, which is a most accurate criterion of heat raised in the boiler. Four different air-regulating methods are investigated with each fuel regulator. The air-regulating methods are: given load-air; steam-air; steam-air with dynamic linkage between the fuel-and air-regulators; and heat-air. It is assumed that when the rate of air-

Card 1/3

SOV/96-58-6-1/24

An analysis of variants of the combustion-control system for a drum-type boiler working under base-load conditions.

> supply is changed there is a simultaneous and corresponding change in the draught. All twelve variants of control system are illustrated as block diagrams in fig.l. A number of transmission functions are given to characterise the dynamic properties of the system to be regulated. A similar function is given for the electronic differentiator used to obtain a signal corresponding to the rate of change of pressure in the boiler drum. Five different kinds of typical disturbance to the system are described. An integral equation is given as a criterion for the comparison of the different control systems. It is shown that the additional heat losses during transient conditions are proportional to this integral; accordingly, the most economical system is that which has the least value of the integral. It is shown that the object to be controlled can be represented as series connected retarding and single capacitance elements and conditions of adjustment that give the desired least value of the integral are tabulated. A graphical-analytical method was used to construct the transient process when the five typical disturbances are applied to each of the twelve variants of control system. The results are plotted in figs. 2 - 9 and show fuel-delivery, air-supply, and the divergence between them, all as functions of time. Values of the integral mentioned above are also given on each figure and are tabulated in table 2. The figures

Card 2/3

An analysis of variants of the combustion-control system for a SOV/96-58-6-1/24 drum-type boiler working under base-load conditions.

> and tables are considered and the following conclusions are drawn. The three variants of fuel regulator have each about the same speed of action with respect to a change in the rate of fuel-delivery. The analysis shows that the air-control system cannot be selected in isolation from the fuel-control system. For each method of controlling the fuel, there is a best method of controlling the air; these optimum combinations are described. Of all the variants considered, in the preferred one the fuel regulator responds to "heat" and the air regulator to "given load-air". This system gives the quickest stabilisation of furnace conditions after disturbances of fuel-supply, causes the least disturbance in furnace conditions when the steam pressure varies in the main, and incurs the least extra heat losses during the transient process that follows a variation of the fuelsupply or of the steam pressure in the main. Experimental results of work carried cut at Mosenergo and published elsewhere confirm the correctness of the analysis. There are 2 tables, 9 figures and 7 literature references (6 Soviet, 1 English)

ASSOCIATION: All-Union Thermotechnical Institute (Vsesoyuenyy Teplotekhnicheskiy

1. Boilers--Operation 2. Combustion--Control

Card 3/3

BOLOBAN, P.Ye., red.; DAVYDOY, N.L. red.; NIKOLAYEV, V.V., rod.;
VORONIN, K.P., tekhn.red.

[Automatic control in thermal electric power plants] Avtomatizatsiin teplovykh elektrostantsii. Moskva, Gos.energ.
izd-vo, 1959. 222 p. (MIRA 12:9)
(Electric power plants) (Automatic control)

SOV/96-59-7-1/26

Boloban, P.Ye., Davydov, N.I. and Mirenev, V.D., Candidates of Technical Sciences AUTHORS:

TITLE: Tasks in the Automation of New Thermal Power Stations (Zadachi avtomatizatsii novykh teplovykh elektrostantsiy)

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, 1959, Nr 7, pp 3-5 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The ideal features of automatic control schemes for power systems are stated in general terms. The present position in the automatic control of power generation is briefly reviewed, noting current development trends. Success is now being achieved in the automatic control of once-through boilers, and automatic control is beginning to be used in water preparation. Qualified staff experienced in the adjustment of automatic control equipment are available. However, there are a number of important defects and omissions. Attention has been largely concentrated on automatic control of sets during normal operation; very little has been done on automatic starting and stopping of sets, and automatic protection

Card 1/3

SOV/96-59-7-1/26

Tasks in the Autometion of New Thermal Power Stations

under fault conditions is inadequate. Little attention has been paid to mechanisation and automation of the laborious work of fuel-handling. One of the main hindrances to the rapid development of automation in power engineering is that the problem is not considered as a whole. The boller-turbine-alternator set should be considered as an entity but in fact has to be treated as a number of separate parts because the equipment is manufactured in a considerable number of factories without effective coordination. Automatic equipment is allotted a secondary role and is adapted to the set after the main design is settled. Moreover, in many departments, particularly fuel-handling and water treatment, the degree of mechanisation is not sufficient to permit of automation. The ranges of control of different components of the set vary and do not meet the technical

Card 2/3

SOV/96-59-7-1/26

Tasks in the Automation of New Thermal Power Stations

requirements, for example, for operation at no-load. Real progress will only be made if the requirements of complete automation are given prominence. This will necessarily influence the design of the main and auxiliary equipment. It must not be assumed that new large sets will operate only on base load, because in the future such sets will have to cover the main load of the power systems. Most control equipment is electronic and although this type of equipment has numerous advantages some instruments are unreliable, particularly polarised relays, magnetic starters and differential manometers. In designing automatic equipment it is desirable to separate the supervisory and the control functions of the instruments. Their construction can then be simplified. There is need for a greater variety of control equipment. However, the main hindrance to further advance is the absence of organised work on the integrated problem as a whole.

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ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy teplotekhnicheskiy institut (All Union Thermo-Technical Institute)

Card 3/3

SOV/96-59-7-2/26

AUTHORS: Davydov, N.I. and Fel'dman, Ye.P., Candidates of Technical Sciences

TITLES The Automatic Control of Once-through Boilers (Avtomaticheskoye regulirovaniye pryamotochnykh kotlov)

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, 1959, Nr 7, pp 5-12 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The problems of automatic control in once-through and drum-type boilers are compared. Although the two have much in common, the former present the most difficult problem. Such variables as rate of steam flow, pressure and temperature serve as control signals: in oncethrough boilers these variables are influenced by more factors, such as rates of delivery of feed water and fuel and injection water, than they are in drum-type boilers. Moreover, once-through boilers have less

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The Automatic Control of Once-through Boilers

favourable dynamic characteristics than the drum type because they have much less thermal inertia. In recent years automatic control has, however, been successfully applied to Soviet once-through boilers operating under the most severe conditions. The main features of automatic. regulators for once-through boilers are then considered. The automatic control system includes regulators of feed, fuel, air, draught and water injection. In addition, a number of boilers operating in parallel have a single main regulator which maintains the steam pressure in the main steam pipe. The principal regulators are those of feed-water and fuel, and at present they follow two main types of schematic circuit. In the first variant the fuel regulator serves to maintain the boiler load while the feed-water controller aligns the thermal load and the feedwater consumption. In the second variant the functions are reversed: the feed-water controller maintains the load on the boiler whilst the fuel regulator aligns the fuel consumption to the feed-water consumption. The operating signal to the load regulator (which is the fuel regulator

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The Automatic Control of Once-through Boilers

in the first variant and the feed-water controller in the second) is the output voltage of the main regulator type EKP 3/6, which depends on the pressure in the main steam line. (The initials EKP stand for Electronic Correcting Instrument). A schematic diagram of the first system of control is given in Figure la and of the second in Figure lb. In general, the Moscow Division of the Central Boiler-Turbine Institute prefers the first variant whilst the All-Union Thermc-Technical Institute prefers the second. The reasons for these choices are briefly explained. The air controller is intended to ensure economic combustion by relating the air flow to the boiler load; typical schematic circuits used for this purpose are illustrated in Figure 2. The draught regulator, of which a schematic diagram is given in Figure 3, serves to maintain a constant draught

Card 3/6

SOV/96-59-7-2/26

The Automatic Control of Once-through Boilers

in the upper part of the furnace chamber. The intermediate injection regulators maintain the steam temperature or wetness in the transitional zone. In once-through boilers it is essential that salts are deposited in a special low-temperature part of the boiler. Fulfilment of this condition depends on operation of the injection controller. The steam wetness is measured by a device that is illustrated schematically in Figure 4 and described. Schematic diagrams are of three varieties of injection regulator and are given in Figure 5. The signal applied to this regulator may derive from the steam wetness at the start of the transitional zone, or the steam temperature beyond the first bundle of it. A schematic diagram of the second injection regulator for a once-through boiler with a steam washing and separating device is shown in Figure 6 and in this case the main signal depends on the level in the measuring vessel of the separator. The injection regulator at the inlet fulfills the very important function of stabilising the steam temperature beyond the boiler. A schematic diagram of the operation of this

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The Automatic Control of Once-through Boilers

controller is Figure 7. Examples are then given of actual control systems. A schematic diagram of one recommended by the All-Union Thermo-Technical Institute is given in Figure 8, and relates to a once-through boiler type 67-SP230/100 with steam washing and separating device. At present this circuit has been installed in two power stations of the Moscow Power System, in one case on three boilers operating in parallel and in the other on eight of nine boilers operating in parallel. The operating principles of this system are described. Tests to verify its response to operational disturbances were made with two boilers operating in parallel. Sometypical test results are plotted in Figure 9 and are briefly described. Figure 10 shows the schematic circuit recommended by the Moscow Division of the Central Boiler-Turbine

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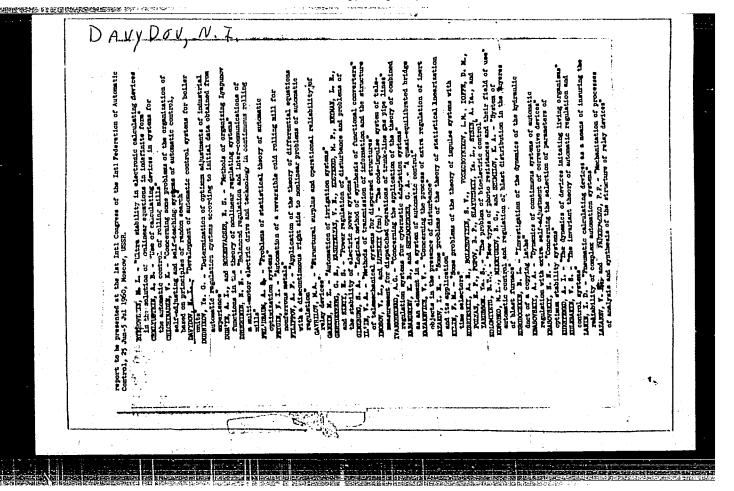
The Automatic Control of Once-through Boilers

Institute for controlling a once-through boiler type 67-SP with steam washing and separating device. The circuit has been applied to two boilers type 67-2SP operating in parallel at a station in the Kharkov Power System, and was also submitted to special tests with two boilers operating in parallel but only one controlled. Typical curves of test results are given in Figures 11 and 12 and the results are briefly described. It is concluded from the data in the article that existing control systems for once-through boilers ensure that the main parameters are satisfactorily maintained even when the boilers are operating under severe conditions.

There are 12 figures and one literature reference (Soviet)

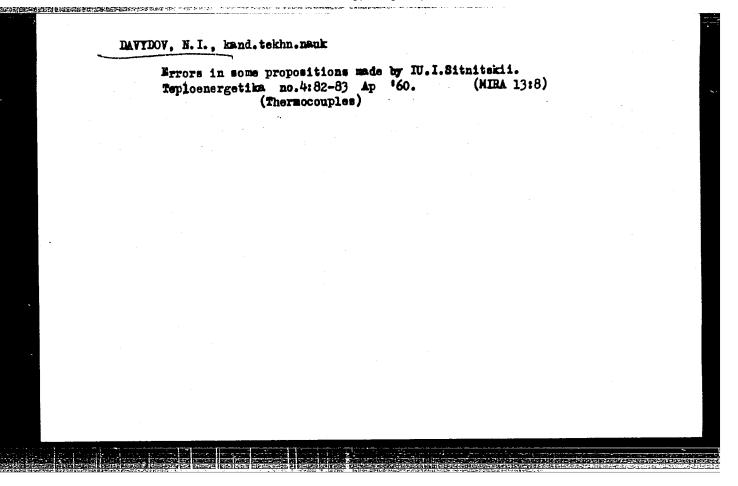
ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy teplotekhnicheskiy institut-MOTsKTI (All-Union Thermo-Technical Institute-MOTsKTI)

Card 6/6



STEFANI, Yevgeniy Pavlovich; DAVIDOV, N.I., red.; VORONIN, K.P., tekhn.red.

[Principles of calculating the adjustment of controllers of heat engineering processes] Osnovy rascheta nastroiki reguliatorov teploenergeticheriakh protessov. Moskva, Gos.energ. izd-vo, 1960. 327 p. (MIRA 13:10) (Automatic control) (Heat engineering)



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DAVYDKOV, N.I.; CHERTKOV, A.K.

Sampling of a bed by means of a countercurrent jig washer for fine-grained coal at the Cherepovets coal-cleaning plant. Koks.i khim. no.8:12-16 '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Ugleobogashcheniye. (Cherepovets--Coal preparation)

DAVYDOV, N.I., kand.tekhn.mank; AFANASOV, S.N., inzh.; RINKUS, E.K., inzh.; KUZNETSOV, B.A., inzh.

New circuit for the control of combustion in drum boilers with shaft mills. Teploenergetika 7 no.10:57-63 0 '60.

(MIRA 14:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy teplotekhnicheskiy institut i Teploelektrotentral' Mosenergo.

(Boilers--Furnaces) (Automatic control)

KORNILOV, I.I. (Moskva); POLYAKOVA, R.S. (Moskva); Prinimal uchastiye
DAYYDOV, N.I.

Investigating the properties of alloys in the system titaniumvanadium-molybdenum. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. tekh. nauk. Met. i
topl. no.4:76-82 Jl-Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)

(Titanium-vanadium-molybdenum alloys—Metallography)
(Phase rule and equilibrium)

BOLOBAN, P.Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk; DAYYDOV, N.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

Some features of the automatic control and protection of block

systems at thermal electric power plants. Teploenergetika 8
no.5:2:5-28 My '61.

1. Vsesoyuznyy teplotekhnicheskiy institut.
(Electric power plants)

DAVYDOV, Natan Isaakovich; YAKOVENKO, N.N., red.izd-va; ATTOFOVICH,
M.K., tekhn. red.

[Assembly and adjustment of oxygen plants in metallurgical
enterprises]Montaxh i naladka kislorodnykh ustanovok metallurgicheskikh predpriiatii. Moskva, Metallurgizdat, 1963.

247 p.

(Oxygen--Industrial applications)

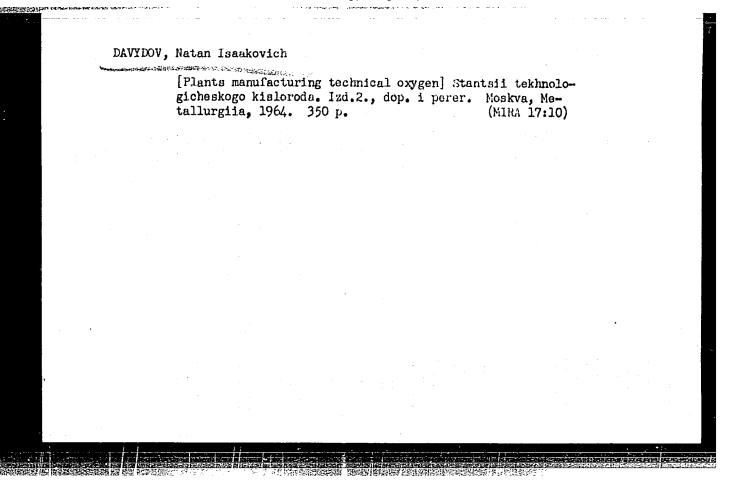
(Oxygen--Industrial applications)

DAVYDOV, N.I., kand. tekhn. nauk

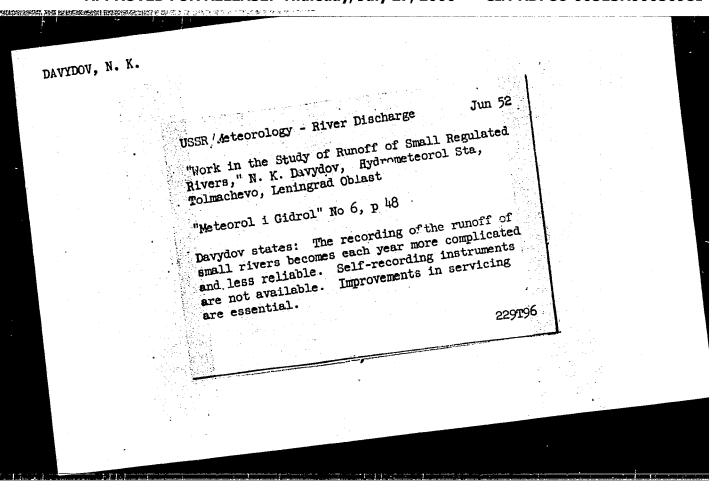
Determination of the dynamic parameters of relay controllers with a servomotor outside the feedback loop using their time characteristics. Teploenergetika 11 no.10:36-40 0 '64.

(MIRA 18:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy teplotekhnicheskiy institut.



- Committee	Concerning a shortcoming no.1:57 Ja 52.	g in the regulations.	Meteor.i gidrol. (MLRA 8:9)	
	1. Gidrometeostantsiya,	Talmachevo (Leningrad (Swamps)	skaya oblast')	· '
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DAVYDOV, N.K.

Diurnal variation of runoff in small rivers. Sbor. rab. po gidrol. no.2:129-130 '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Severo-Zapadnoye upravleniye gidrometeorologicheskoy sluzhby. (Runoff)

ACCESSION NR: AF5015072 UR/0242/65/000/004/0008/0009

AUTHOR: Chichenina, Z. M.; Mukhamedov, S. M.; Aleynikova, A. F.; Aleynikova, N. Kh.

Davydov, N. Kh.

TITLE: Epidemiological role of cattle for slaughter in occupational brucellogis development at the Tashkent Meat Packing Plant

SOURCE: Meditsinskiy zhurnal Uzbekistana, no. 4, 1965, 8-9

TOPIC TAGS: brucellosis, epidemiology, food processing, industrial hygiene

ABSTRACT: The present study was prompted by the high incidence of brucellogis over many years among workers of the Tashkent Meat Packing Plant, including office workers, electromechanical workers, and others. From 1958 to 1962, 14.5% of all absenteeism due to illness at the plant was caused by brucellosis. Bacteriological investigations of blood and bone marrow of workers from 1958 to 1962 disclosed 50 brucella cultures, that is, in 35% of all workers. This group included fresh and chronic forms of brucellosis and all cultures were identified as Br. melitensis. In studying the clinical course of Card 1/2

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ACCESSION NR: AP5015072

the disease, it was noted that in most cases the incubation period did not coincide with the time that the known brucellosis infected animals were slaughtered. This circumstance focused attention on the incoming certified "healthy" cattle. Special serological and bacteriological investigations of all "healthy" cattle were conducted, and some of the certified "healthy" animals were found to be infected with brucellosis. Such cases undoubtedly contribute to the high incidence of brucellosis because the necessary precautions during slaughtering and meat processing are not exercised. Veterinary personnel are strongly advised to inspect cattle more carefully before certification and plant supervisory personnel are urged to enforce personal hygiene and industrial hygiene regulations more effectively. Orig. art. has: l table.

ASSOCIATION: Uzbekskaya respublikanskaya protivochumraya stantsiya (Uzbek Republic Antiplague Station)

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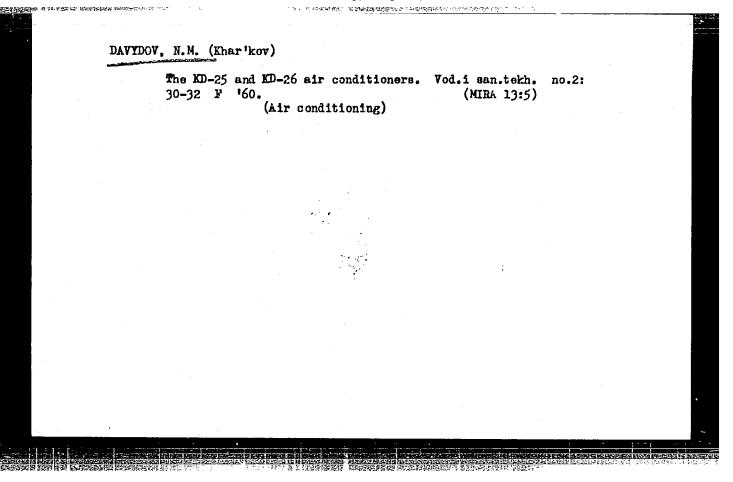
ENCL: 00

SUB CODE:

NR REF SOV: 000

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OTHER: 000



DAVYDOV, N.M.

高型系统

Venous pressure in hypertension according to prolonged follow-up. Ter. arkh., Moskva 25 no.5:12-18 Sept-Oct 1953. (CIML 25:4)

1. Candidate Medical Sciences. 2. Petrosavodsk.

DAYYDOV, N.M., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Prolonged phlebotensometry and its clinical significance in mitral stenosis. Terap.arkh. 26 no.4:43-47 Jl-Ag '54. (MIRA 7:11)

1. Iz 2-y kafedry vnutrennikh bolezney (zav. prof. I.M.Flekel')
Gosudarstvennogo ordena Lenina instituta usovershenstvovaniya
vrachey imeni S.M.Kirova.
(MITRAL STENOSIS, physiology.

venous tonus, determ.)
(VEINS, physiology,
tonus in mitral stenosis, determ.)

DAVYDOV, N.M., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Result of the treatment of hypertension with a paravertebral procaine block. Terap.arkh. 28 no.6:60-62 156. (MIRA 9:11)

1. Iz Dorozhnoy bol'nitsy Oktyabr'skoy zheleznoy dorogi, Leningrad (PROCAINE, therapeutic use,
hypertension, paravertebral nerve block (Rus))
(HYPERTENSION, therapy,
procaine paravertebral nerve block (Rus))
(ANESTHESIA, REGIONAL, in various diseases,
procaine procaine paravertebral block in hypertension (Rus))

DOROZHNIN Hospital October nailroad.

COUNTRY

USSR

CATEGORY

Gultivated Plants - Forage Crops.

M

EXEBIOL, No.14, 1958, No.63445

AUTHOR

: Davydov, H. M.

INST. TITLE

: Experiment on Growing Seeds of Local Red Clover.

OFIG. PUB.

: Selektsiya i semenovodstvo, 1957, No. 4, 50-52

APOYMACT

: Data are cited on the agricultural technique of growing seeds of red clover in the best kolkhomes of Soligalichskiy

reyon in Kostromskaya oblasti.

Card: 1/1

DAVY dOV, N.N. APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000509820

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Grains

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 1, 1958, No 1471

Author

: N.N. DEVYCOV

Inst

: Not Civen

Title

: A Prospective New Winter Wheat Variety, VIR-463

Orig Pub: Rycl. Vses. in ta rasteriyevodstve. VASKhNIL, 1956, No 2,

30--32

Abstract : A new select variety at the Kubanskoye VIR All-Union Plant Cultivation Institute J station, obtained by crossing VIE-4 and Skorespelkanl is described. In competitive tests on various soils, VIR-463 has surpassed the yielding capacity of the standard Novoukrainka-83 by 25% on a four year average. having high qualities as flour for breadbaking, solid spikes, and a durable straw in regard to storage. The gradule abso-Lude weight is 38 grams.

Card

: 1/1

DAVYDOV BIKOLAY MIKOLAYEVICH

Botanicheskiy Slovar', Russko-Angliysko-Nemetsko-Frantsuzsko-Latinskiy. Pod Red. F. Kh Bakhteyeva, Yoskva, Glav. Red. Inosttannykh Mauchno-Tekhnich-Eskikh Slovarey Fizmatgiza, 1960.

335 p. Added Titles In English, German, French and Latin.

DAVYDOV, N.N., inzh.

Equipment for making construction elements for large-panel houses having a capacity of 5,000 and 10,000 2 of living space yearly. Stroi. i dor. mashinostr. 5 no.6:24-28 Je '60.

(MIRA 13:7)

(Precast concrete construction)

The street was making the street single the street of the

DAVYDOV, Nikolay Nikolayevich; BAKHTEYEV, F.Kh., prof., doktor sel'skokhoz.nauk, red.; YEVSYUKOV, Yu.M., red.; MANOLE, M.G., red.; CHESKIS, Z.B., red.; TUMARKINA, N.A., tekhn.red.

[Botanical dictionary; Russian-English-German-French-Latin]
Botanicheskii slovar' russko-angliisko-nemetsko-frantsuzskolatinskii. Pod red. F.Kh.Bakhteeva. Moskva, Glav.red.inostr.
nsuchno-tekhn.slovarei Fizmatgiza, 1960. 335 p.

(MIRA 14:2)

(Botany--Dictionaries)
(Russian language--Dictionaries--Polyglot)

DAVYDOV, N. N.

"Addition to the study of brucellosis in reindeer."

Veterinariya, Vol. 38, No. 5, 1961

Davydov, N. N. - Postgraduate Student, VIEV

- DAVYDOV, N.N., inzh.

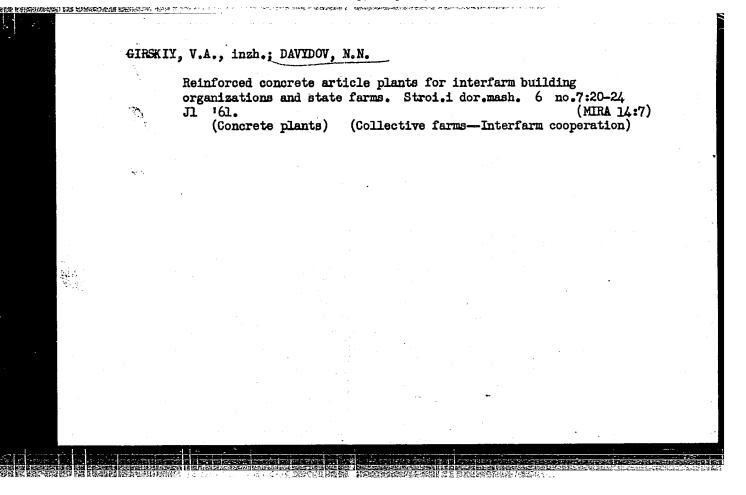
Sets of equipment for pneumatic transportation of concrete batches in plants which produce large slabs for housing construction.

Stroi. i dor. mash. 6 no.2:23-26 F 161. (MIRA 14:5)

(Concrete plants)

(Pneumatic-tube transportation)

	Tashkent large-panel housing construction combine. no.4:19-20 Ap '61.	Mekh.stroi, 18 (MIRA 14:6)
	1. Institut Giprostroyindustriya. (Tashkent—Precast concrete)	
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DAVYDOV, N.N., kand.veter.nauk

Titres of agglutination reaction in brucellosis of reindeer. Veterinariia 41 no.10:91 0 '64.

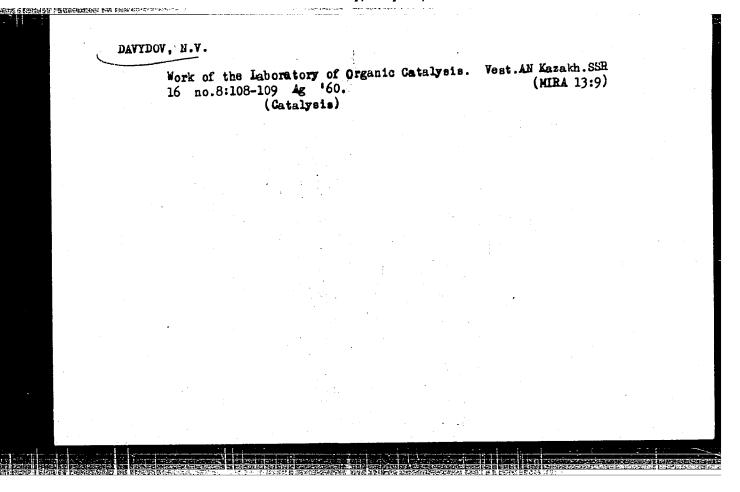
(MIRA 18:11)

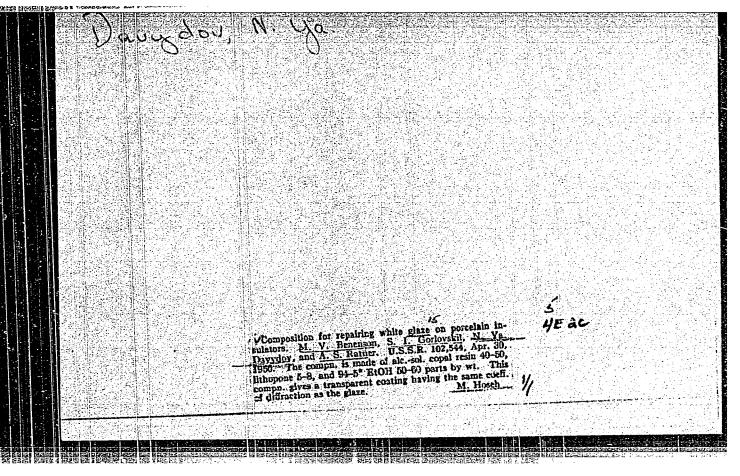
1. Yakutskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.

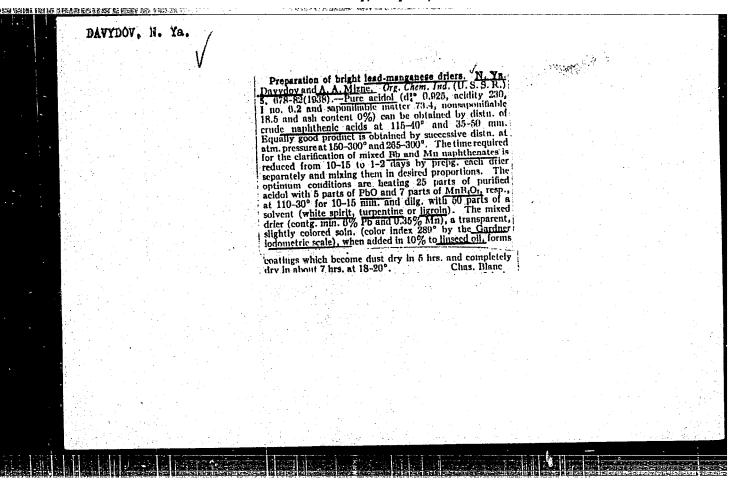
ACC NR: AP6030796 SOURCE CODE: UR/0346/66/000/009/0015/0018 ص) AUTHOR: Vershilova, P. A.; Ivanov, M. M.; Orlov, Ye. S.; Kaytmazova, Ye. I.; Kurdina, D, S.; Zasedateleva, G. S.; Mikhaylov, N. A.; Pinigin, A. F.; Merinov, S. P.; Dranovskaya, Ye. A.; Davydov, N. N. ORG: none TITLE: Brucellosis cultures isolated from deer in the northern Soviet Union SOURCE: Veterinariya, no. 9, 1966, 15-18 TOPIC TAGS: brucellosis, brucella culture, disease vector, deer, animal disease ABSTRACT: Brucellosis is widely distributed among deer in the northern part of the Soviet Union. In general they serve as carriers and epizootic reservoirs of brucellosis in cattle and sheep. The most typical species is Brucella abortus, with the other two common types rare or absent. A fourth type, Br. rangiferi, differing from the others, was also isolated. [WA-50; CBE No. 12] SUB CODE: 06/ SUBH DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 014/ OTH REF: 010 619:616.981.42-02:636 294

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000

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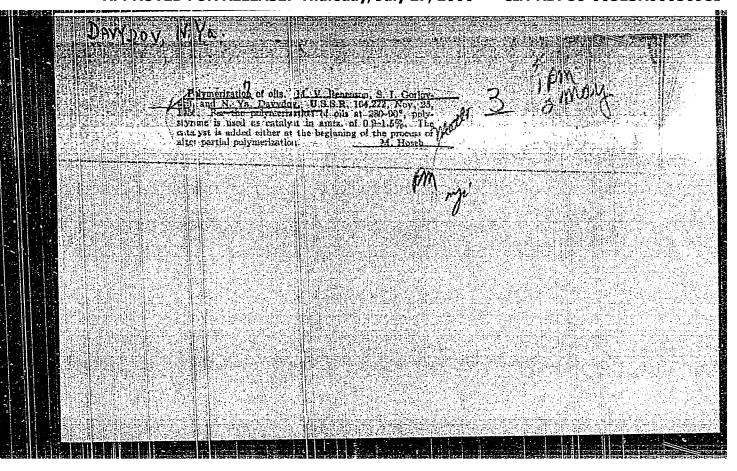


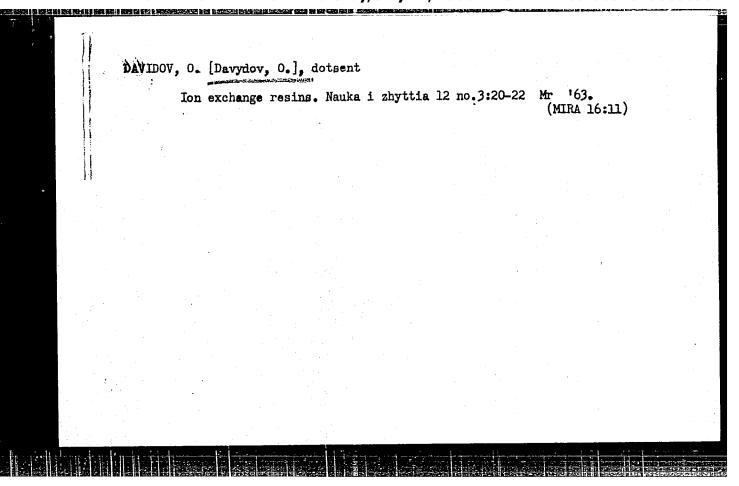




DAVYDOV, N. Ya.

Alcohol-soluble Glyptal resins. N. Ya. Davydov, R. B. Brakhman and G. M. Sokolov, Org. Chem. Ind. (U.S.S.R.) 7, 94-8(1940); cf. C. A. 31, 1774... A discussion, with graphs and tables, of exptl. data on the prepn. of alc.-sol. alkyd resins by condensation of glycerol with Phthalic Anhydride, abietic acid and PhOH-CH2O resins. The soly. of Glyptal in alc. decreases by condensation at temps. below 200° and increases with excess of glycerol in the mixt. The resulting films show considerable tackiness. The addn. of 8.15-19.25% castor oil increases the resistance of films to water. Highly satisfactory resin can be obtained by condensation of 67% Glyptal and 33% PhOH-CH2O resin at 180-200°.





MUZGIN, S.S.; KUNTUKOV, Yu.G.; DAVYDUV, O.B.

Efficiency of the actuating mechanisms on the loading equipment in the Dzhezkazgan mine. Trudy Inst. gor. dela AN Kazakh. SSR 17:55-58 165.

(MIRA 18:9)

IZRAITEL', N.A.; DAVYDOV, O.V.; KRASIL'NIKOV, A.P.

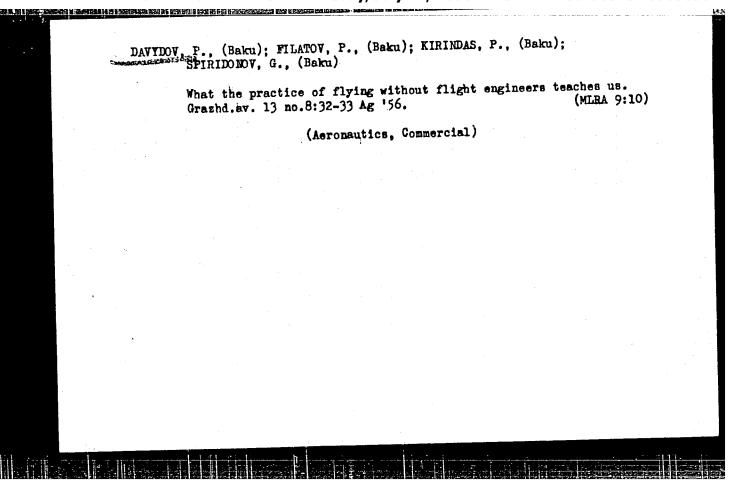
Role of farm animals in the infection of human beings with scleroma. Zdrav. Belor. 6 no.4:26-30 Ap '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Iz kafedry mikrobiologii (zaveduyushchiy - professor B.Ya.El'bert) Minskogo meditsinskogo instituta. (RHINOSCLEROMA) (ANIMALS AS CARRIERS OF DISEASE)

IZRAITEL,, N.A.; KRASIL'NIKOV, A.P.; FAYNSHTEYN, B.A.; DAVYDOV, O.V.; BORTKEVICH, V.S.

Role of a scleroma patient in the distribution of the disease. Zhur. ush., nos. i gorl. bol. 23 no.5:43-47 S-0'63 (MIRA 17:3)

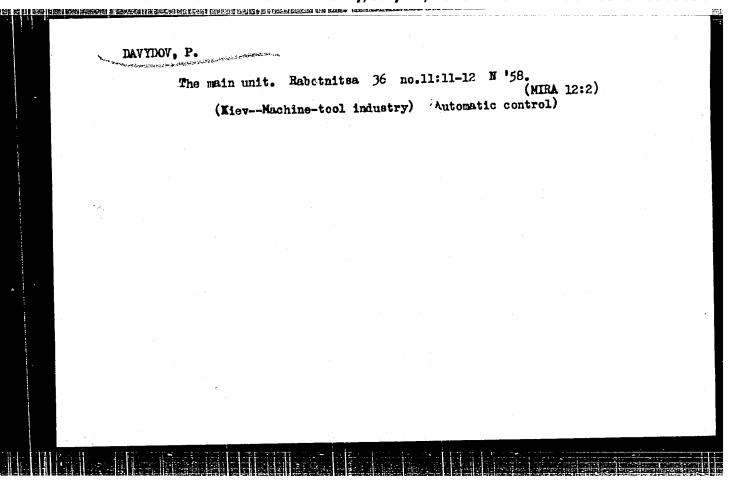
1. Iz kafedry mikrobiologii (zav. - prof. B.Ya. El'bert) Minskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

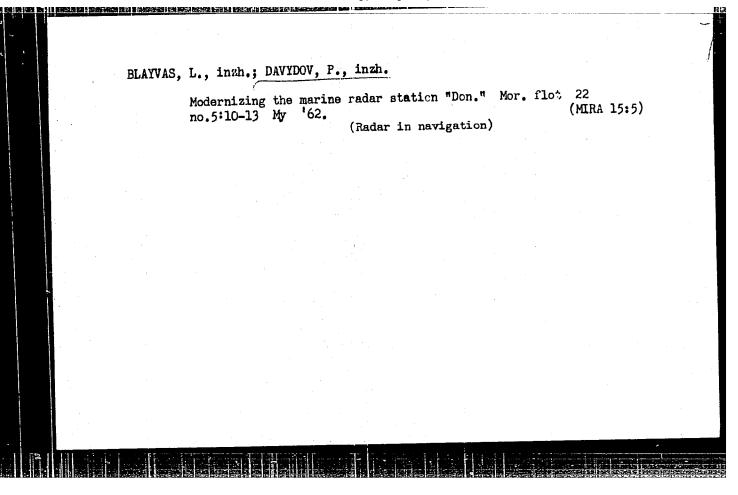


DAVYDOV, P., inzh.; LOSS', P., insh.

Prospects for the use of indicator signals in navigation radar stations. Mor. flot 22 no.ll:13-14 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)

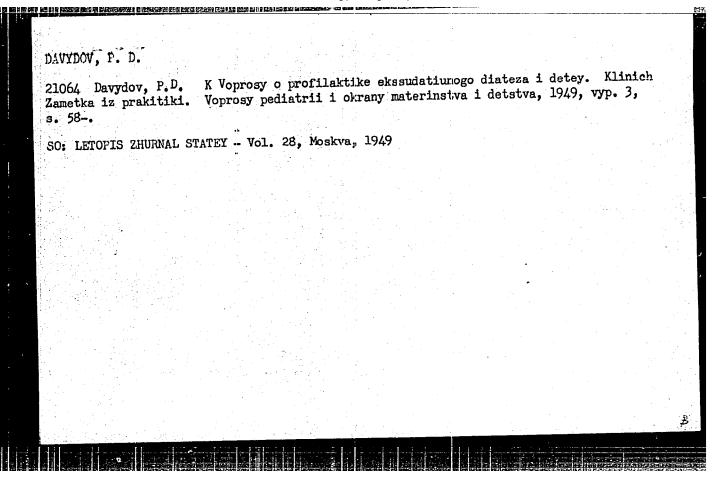
(Radar in navigation)





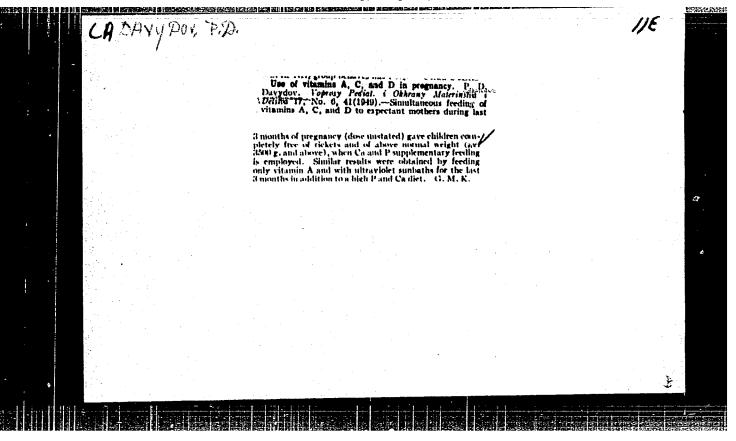
DAVYDOV, Pavel Semenovich; CHERNYSHEV, Valeriy Olegovich; VORONTSOV, A.Ye., inzh., retsenzent; VILENKIN, B.I., nauchn. red.; ERYTSINA, I.M., red.; KRYAKOVA, D.M., tekhn. red.

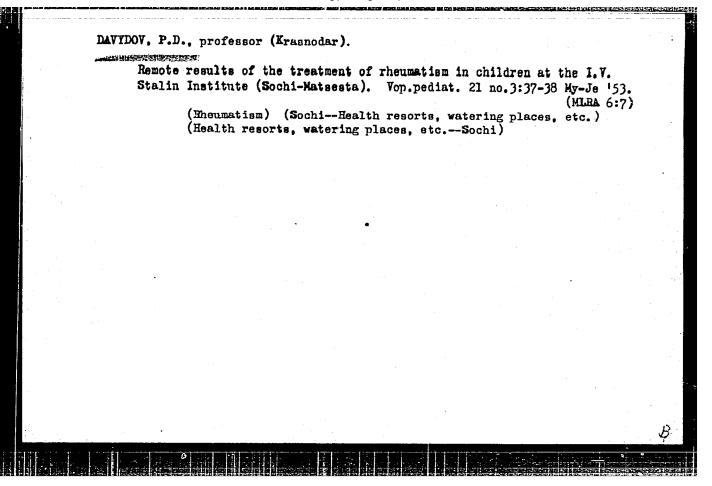
[True motion indicator in a ship's radar] Indikator istinnogo dvizheniia sudovykh RLS. Leningrad, Sudpromgiz, 1963. 163 p. (MIRA 17:3)



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DAYYDOV, P.D.; LETNIKOVA, V.B.

Acidophilus paste in the treatment and nutrition of infants. Vop. okh.mat. i det. 2 uc.4:88 Jl-Ag '57. (MIRA 10:9)

1. Iz kliniki gospital'nov pediatrii Rostovskogo gosudarstvennogo moditsinskogo instituta.

(INFANTS--MUTRITION) (MIIK, ACIDOPHIJUS)

DAVYDOV, Petr Fedorovich; SHUBNIKOV, K.V., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.;
FREGER, D.P., red. izd-va: GVIRTS, V.L., tekhn. red.

[Tools and devices used ly mechanics]Instrument i prisposoblenia, primeniaemye slesariami; obzor. Leningrad, Leningr. dom. nauchno-tekhn.propagandy, 1962. 52 p. (MIRA 15:9)

(Machinists' tools)

DAVYDOV, Petr Fedorovich; AFANASENKO, Mikhail Yefimovich; ANTONOVA,
N.N., inzh., red.

[Anticorrosive protection by metal spraying of steel insertion pieces and weld joints in large panel buildings]Antikorroziinaia zashchita stalinykh zakladrykh detalei i svarnykh soedinenii v krupnopanelinykh zdaniiakh metallizatsiei; opyt kombinata zheleznodorozhnykh konstruktsii No.2 Glavmospromstroimaterialov. Moskva, Gosstroiisdat, 1962. 120 p.

(MIRA 16:2)

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Institut organizatsii, mekhanizatsii i tekhnicheskoy pomoshchi stroitel'stvu. 2. Nachal'nik tekhnicheskogo otdela kombinata zhelezobetonnykh konstruktsiy No.2 Glavnogo upravleniya promyshlennosti stroitel'nykh materialov i stroitel'nykh detaley (for Davydov). 3. Glavnyy inzhener po polnosbornomu domostroyeniyu i zhelezobetonu Glavnogo upravleniya promyshlennosti stroitel'nykh materialov i stroitel'nykh detaley (for Afanasenko)

(Concrete reinforcements--Corrosion)
(Metal spraying)

